

Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

Objective

 Evaluate potential human health risk/hazard associated with exposure to constituents in soil, sediment, water, air, fish

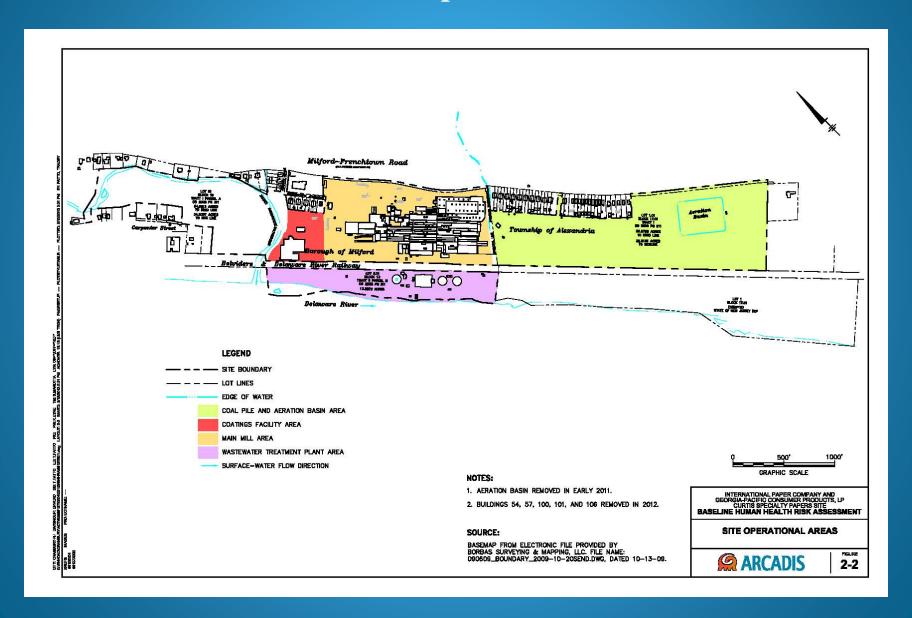
Areas of interest

- Upland soil (including constituents/dust in ambient air)
- Floodplain/bank soil
- Surface water/sediment
- Edible fish tissue
- Groundwater (including emissions to air)

Potential areas of exposure

- Coatings Facility Area (CFA)
- Main Mill Area (MMA)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Area (WWTPA)
- Coal Pile and Aeration Basin Area (CPABA)
- Q Creek, unnamed tributary, Delaware River

Four Former Operational Areas



BHHRA - USEPA Process

- Identify data from USEPA, RI, and Slope Area
 Mitigation (SAM) sampling to represent current conditions
- Identify constituents of potential concern (COPCs)
 - Based on comparison of site data to USEPA risk-based screening levels
- Assess potential exposure identify receptors, exposure pathways, and associated exposure factors (e.g., soil ingestion rate, exposure frequency)
- Assess potential toxicity identify USEPA toxicity values to use in risk characterization
- Characterize risk estimate potential carcinogenic risks and non-carcinogenic hazards for each receptor

Identify Data/COPCs

- Groundwater
 - Collected in 2010 (RI) and 2013 (SAM)
 - Chemicals of Potential Concern (COPCs) = Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), metals
- Upland and floodplain/bank soil
 - Surface soils = 0 to 1 foot below ground surface (bgs)
 - Subsurface soils = 1 to 10 feet bgs
 - Collected in 2007 (USEPA), 2010/2012 (RI) and 2013 (SAM)
 - COPCs = VOCs, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), PCBs, pesticides, dioxins, metals
- Sediment
 - Collected in 2007 (USEPA) and 2010 (RI)
 - COPCs = PAHs, PCBs, metals
- Surface water
 - Collected in 2010 (RI)
 - COPCs = PCBs (Delaware River only) and metals

Assess Potential Exposure - Receptors

 Based on land use, site-specific observations, professional judgment and consultation with USEPA

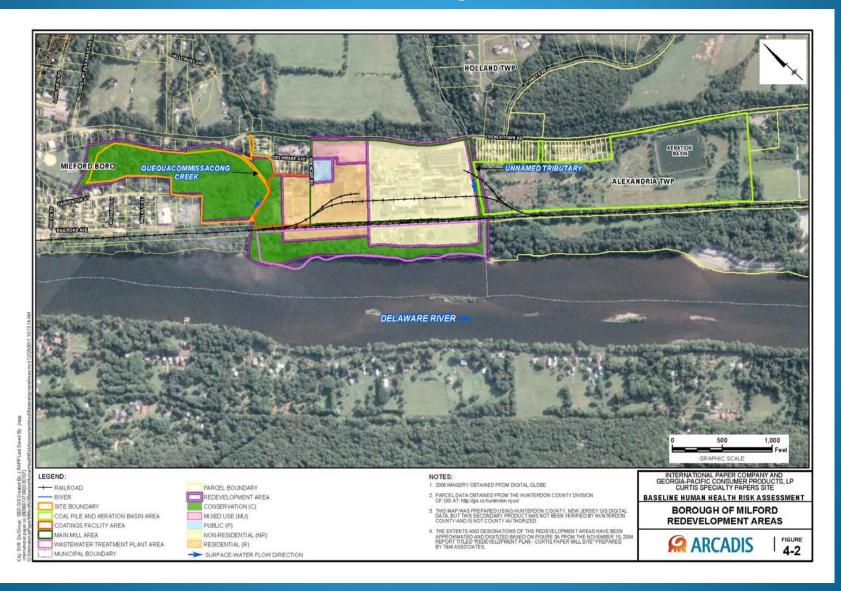
Current

- Off-site residents along Frenchtown Rd and Delaware Ave
- People engaged in recreational activities
- Anglers fishing in Q Creek/ Delaware River

Future

- Indoor commercial/industrial workers
- Groundskeepers (responsible for site maintenance, mowing)
- Construction workers
- Persons occupying Redevelopment Area in 2004
 Borough of Milford Redevelopment Plan (15.8- acre
 overlay on CFA/MMA/WWTPA)

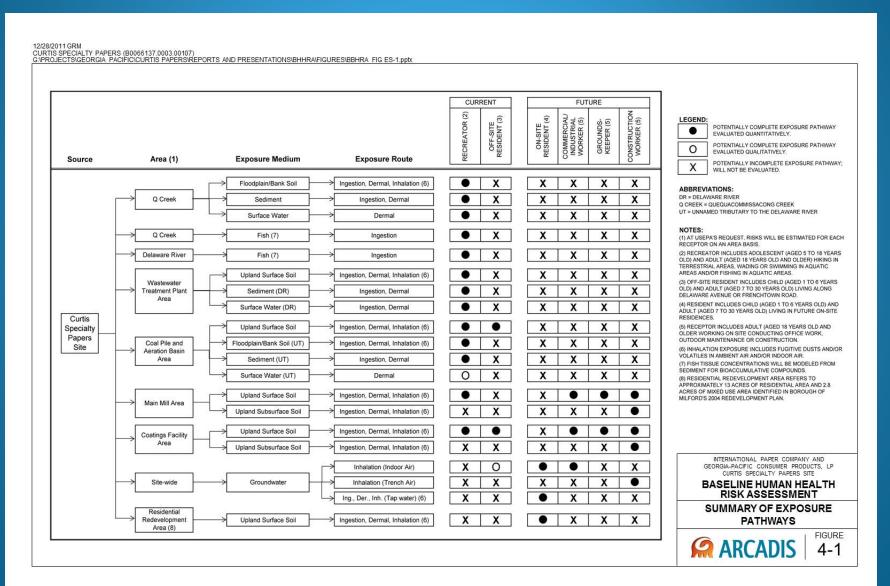
2004 Borough of Milford Redevelopment Overlay



Assess Potential Exposure - Pathways

- Soil ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation
- Sediment ingestion, dermal contact
- Surface water ingestion, dermal contact
- Groundwater ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation
- Fish ingestion

Assess Potential Exposure – Receptors and Pathways



Characterize Risk - Process

- Combine exposure and toxicity assessments
- Estimate 'excess lifetime cancer risk' probability of developing cancer over lifetime as a result of exposure
 - USEPA risk range = one-in-ten thousand (10⁻⁴) to one-in-one million (10⁻⁶)
- Estimate non-cancer hazards based on systemic (target organ) effects
 - USEPA level = 1
- Estimate Lead risks with USEPA model that predicts blood lead levels based on exposure
 - Compare to target blood lead level 5% of population above 10 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL)

Characterize Risk - Results

- Majority of exposures at acceptable levels relative to USEPA levels for potential carcinogenic risk and non-carcinogenic hazard
- Exposure to lead in soil less than USEPA target blood level
- Potential risks and hazards above USEPA levels:
 - WWTPA swimmers exposed to PCBs in Delaware River surface water
 - Single detection of PCBs (Aroclor 1260) in USEPA 2007 sampling event
 - Delaware River large, dynamic system
 - Q Creek anglers exposed to PCBs in fish tissue modeled from sediment
 - Maximum PCB concentration from USEPA 2007 sampling event
 - Soil removal from CFA eliminated PCB source
 - Potential future on-site potable groundwater use
 - VOCs and metals
 - Arsenic comparable to regional background, likely naturally occurring
 - Delaware River anglers exposed to PAHs in fish tissue modeled from sediment
 - Background (upriver) sediment PAH concentrations similar to site